

SCHOOL FOR HOUSEWIVES -- By Marion Harland.

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BITS OF PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR **BUSY HOUSEWIVES**

NOTICE a request for recipe for boiled icing with milk, I can give the recipe and assure you that it is good and very easily prepared. I frequently make

good and very easily prepared. I frequently make it."

The recipe will be found in column given to such formulas. The same helpful correspondent (a new member of the exchange, whom we welcome heartily) continues:

"I also notice that in 'Housekeepers' Exchange' the question is asked how to whiten a straw hat that has turned yellow. I think my method simpler than the one given, and I've used it satisfactorily many times. Take the band off. Mix lemon juice and flowers of sulphur to a paste. Brush this into your hat, with a small brush, into every crevice and cranny of the braid, underside of brim included, and dry thoroughly, either over night or by hanging out in the sunshine. Brush it off with a dry brush, and you will find your hat as white as snow.

"If I may, I'll add another recipe, as I like to pass along anything helpful. Here it is: If you wish to renovate a black hat that is rusty—I mean a black braid—after dusting it, brush it over with a solution made by dissolving a little gum arabic in water, put it on an inverted cottolene pail in a warm oven till dry. You can also stiffen up artificial flowers that have become limp by moistening your fingers in the gum water and picking up the petals and foliage, brushing the faces of the glossy leaves and the backs of others.

So many deft women renovate their own hats, and so many others would like to save milliners' bills, that I am grateful to "J. A. E." for her clear, practical instructions. This is a valuable item for the scrap book.

"Please give me a recipe for cleaning straw hats, and as soon as possible.

MRS. J. W."
See preceding letter. It could not be more timely.

How to Remove Pear Stains.

"Please inform me how I can take a pear stain out of a light summer suit.

Pear stains are as ugly as they are obstinate, even worse than peach stains, and that is saying much. In your case the difficulty is magnified by the fact that it is a "light summer suit" which is stained. The spots could be extracted from the white material with chlorinated soda, cyanide of potassium, buttermilk and salt, or any one of three or four other detersives. None of them are available where there is danger of extracting the color from the surrounding material. I should moisten the stain very slightly, then rub in just enough cyanide of potassium to cover the spot, and leave it on to dry. Do not put your finger in your mouth until you have washed it in hot water, as the powder is a deadly poison. powder is a deadly poison.

Trouble With Electric Fans.

"Will you or any of your readers kindly tell me of any experience you may have had with electric fans?

"I am very anxious to stay in town this summer, but my two rooms are so hot that it would hardly be safe to de so unless I can find some means of keeping them cool.

"FIFTY."

I have had no experience with electric fans, except as I have been kept comfortable by them in public halls and in other people's houses. But those who have had them in their rooms assure me that they are a precious boon in "the heated term."

No doubt some correspondent can speak more intelli-gently and helpfully of them and their working.

Care of Household Pets.

"I have seen a number of prescriptions for the relief or "I have seen a number of prescriptions for the relief or cure of skin diseases on cats or dogs, but not one person has told how to prevent those diseases. I have raised many kittens and puppies, and when they are under six months old never allow them to taste raw meat and very little cooked. Milk and potatoes should constitute their food, with a bone now and then for pup to try his sharp little teeth upon, and then it must be cooked. After six months they can have cooked meat once daily in small quantities. I give my handsome spaniel (whose black, glossy coat repays me for my care) beef liver, with sometimes fried mush. Some chop the meat up and mix it with corp meat. pays me for my care) beef liver, with sometimes fried mush. Some chop the meat up and mix it with corn meal mush. Let it boil, and, when cool, slice it. After a dog is 4 years old, do not give him bones to gnaw, for he is too old, and his teeth cannot grind it fine enough. I had a dog who seemed to have mange or skin disease that caused him to bite his back until it was ray; his hair came out, and nothing I applied did him any lasting good. As my husband is a druggist, I had free access to all sorts of remedies, but I changed his food from raw meat to cooked, gave a bone only at long intervals, and he has almost recovered. Raw meat will irritate the skin of any domestic animal. Some own dogs and cats, but they do not keep them. They feed them, if they happen to be around at meal time, with any scraps convenient. A domestic pet will show by his clean, sprightly appearance that he is not only owned, but kept by one who loves and cares for him. His appearance is an index to the character of his owner.

The correspondents who fill my mail bag with anxious queries respecting the mailedies of their seventing the seventing

The correspondents who fill my mail bag with anxious queries respecting the maladies of their respective household pets—never alluded to by them as "brutes" or "beasts"—should pass a vote of thanks to this sensible woman for preaching hygienic measures, rather than cure. If we are disposed to smile mischievously at the connection in which the circumstance that she is a druggist's wife is mentioned, we must bear in mind that she has, by virtue of this circumstance, the better right to claim a hearing. She has had exceptional opportunities for weighing the comparative values of prevention and remedy.

Annoyed by New Carpets.

"I have a new wool carpet that I put down a short time ago, and I am much annoyed by a strong odor from it. At first I thought the straw under the carpet was musty or mouldy, and took up the carpet to remove the straw, but now I think it is caused by the dye in the carpet. The colors are green and ecru. What can I do to remove the offensive odor?

New carpets often give out an unpleasant smell for a few weeks. It arises from the grease in the wool, rather than from the dyes used in coloring it. Air the room freely by night and by day, admitting the sunlight in the morning for some hours. If the smell be like rancid oils, set in the room at night a tub of water, or several pails, in which you have cut up four or five raw onions. You will probably find have cut up four or five raw onions. You will probably find greasy globules upon the surface of the water in the morn

orry over the annoyance. It will pass before

To Destroy Black Roaches.

 "Can you tell me whether or not there is any way of destroying black roaches? We have tried everything imagmable, but they do not seem to mind anything. We have a manure pit, and they are all around the holes in the walls. They are all over the store and stable, and come out at night. In fact, they are all over the first floor and beginnight. In fact, they are all over the first hoor and beginning to come in on the second. We have a perfect horror from seeing these pests around the place. Every time I see them it chills me from head to foot. If you would kindly advise me what to do, I would be very thankful to you.

2. "Would you please give me a recipe for mead?

3. "Would you kindly tell me if chewing gum is injurious to the teeth, and does it injure the health?"

1. Wix into a paste equal quantities of red lead mos-

jurious to the teeth, and does it injure the health?"

1. Mix into a paste equal quantities of red lead, molasses and Indian meal, and scatter freely around the holes and haunts of the marauders. Don't let children or chickens get at the paste, as it is poisonous. With a bellows, blow borax and red pepper over the places most infected. Scatter cucumber parings about freely. They are poisonous to roaches, yet they eat them.

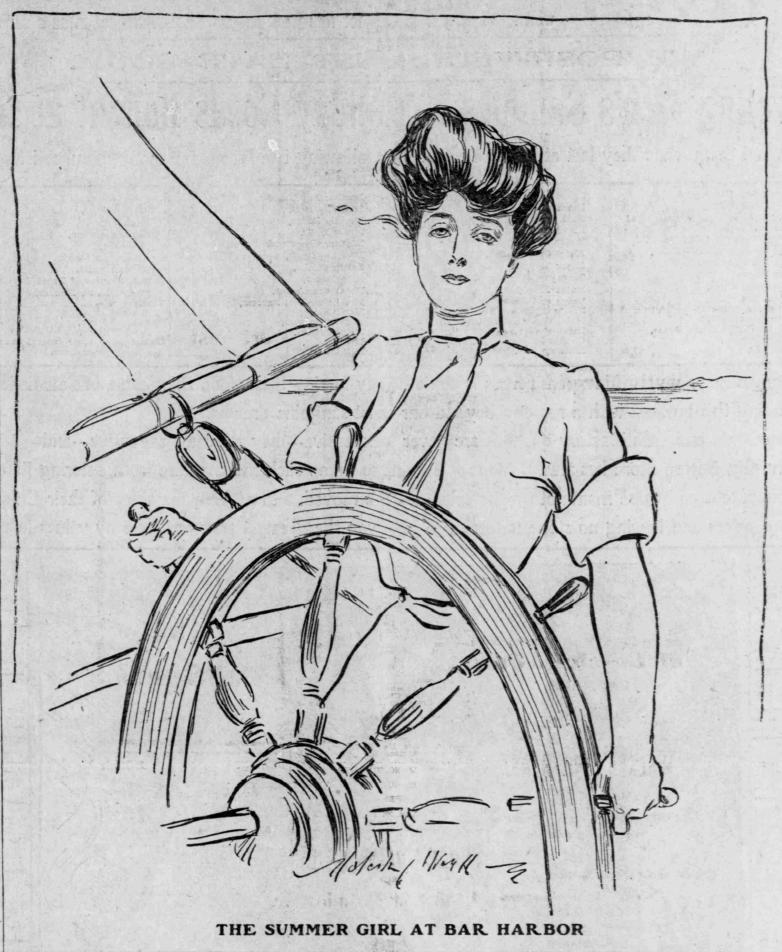
2. The recipe for mead will be repeated in its appropriate place.

priate place.

3. It wears the enamel of the teeth, spoils the shape of the mouth, and certainly does no good to the stomach.

"Will you kindly tell me what I can do to get rid of ches, the very large black ones and the smaller kind? "E. M. B."

See advice just given.



MANNERS

OF YOUNG PEOPLE, IT IS COMPLAINED BY A NOTED WOMAN AUTHOR, ARE ON THE

NOT LONG AGO "John Oliver the stately and elegant minuet preHobbes" complained in print of the decadence of young people's harmonize rather with "Kitchen the decadence of young people's Lancers" and the "Washington Post." were taught to write in a lovely Italian in those times, but they had some admanners, and of the unceremoniousness, not to say slanginess, of their speech. It must be admitted that the indictment is not altogether unjust. No doubt every epoch sees its own defects most clearly, as being nearest at hand, and Mrs. Henry Wood some forty years ago criticised the girls of that period as boisterous and frivolous, and as comparing badly with those of a yet earlier time. Still, according to what one can learn from literature and tradition, it would seem that absence of polish and curtness of address can hardly have been so general since Anglo-Saxon times as they

Of course, there are still a goodly number of girls who do not talk the slang, but the habit is growing, and the art of well-chosen speech declining, while Americanisms in particular have so slipped into common parlance have so supped into common pariance that they almost seem a part of the language, and not slang at all. Of course, it would be impossible in days like these to practice the graces in vogue at the beginning of the nine-teenth century, and for many centuries before that. Not that these are really hurrying days, as it is the fashion to call them, on the contrary people who call them; on the contrary, people who have not to earn their living seem to spend their time very much at their ease amusing themselves. But there certainly is a decided feeling against wasting any time in elaborateness of manner in pretty compliment or inmanner, in pretty compliment, or, in-deed, in any form of politeness what-

Perhaps it is hardly to be desired that we should revert to the style of address prevalent in Sir Walter Scott's days, when it was fashionable to address any acquaintance who was not an intimate friend in the third person, as thus: "Am I to infer from Miss—'s last remark that she does me the honor to concur in my sentiments?" or, "May one who can offer no homage save that of gratitude take this opportunity of expressing his sense of the favor which Mrs.—so delicately confers?" Such flowers of speech would seem so ridiculous in our ears that whoever attempted them would be pronounced eccentric; if not insane. But there is a whole world of difference between these long sentences and the "That's right, Miss—" or, "Awfully days, when it was fashionable to adthere is a whole world of difference between these long sentences and the "That's right, Miss —," or, "Awfully kind, I'm sure, Mrs. —," which replace them nowadays; and of the two extremes, when one comes to think of it, that which erred on the side of politieness and respect really seems more suitable to gentle breeding. Fine speeches belonged to the days when

Grand manners yet linger among the hand, to curtsey when introduced to

Tennessee Now Has a College of Courtship

Students in the college of courtship will be taken through several degrees before they become doctors of love. The college course is to consist of four terms. There will be an elective course

It is a mistake to suppose that kissing "comes natural."

As a matter of fact it is a fine art that needs to be studied with all the assiduity that a lawyer devotes to his Blackstone.

The time has passed when the tyrotan find in the osculatory embrace the satisfy the examiners in the three subcan find in the osculatory embrace the means of expressing all the pent-up feelings that mere feeble words so ill avail to convey.

On the contrary, the swain of the function of expressing affection." The degree of bachelor of hearts will only be ture must be a specialist of the subject of kissing. He must have mastered every detail of the science of lovemaking, and as proof of his proficiency he must be able to exhibit a diploma from must be able to exhibit a diploma from a college of courtship.

As yet there is only one of these colleges in existence. It has just been established at Atwood, Tenn. The degree it will issue will be expressed by D. L., which means doctor of love. The

which means doctor of love. The founder and president of this unique school is Professor T. J. Brooks.

The aim of the founder is to help all that the average young man does not know how to make love to the average young woman, and that the young those whose amatory education has been neglected. He has surrounded himself with a corps of competent instructors and is all ready for the spring festations of love, of tenderness and of trush. devotion are matters which can be taught to those whose bashfulness or lack of initiative prevents them from seeking their affinity in love. Spontaneity is all very well for those who have it, says Professor Brooks, but for those who are without this accomplish

vantages over the boastful present, and of these fine manners were not the least. The curtsey in itself is a beautiful thing given up. Nowadays it is an obeisance reserved for an introduction

obeisance reserved for an introduction to royal personages, and as the greater part of the nation spend their lives without being thus presented, the curt-sey may be said to have fallen into general disuse. Yet it was a delightful act of "courtesy," as the name implies. Women seem too jealous of their equality with every one else to do more than give a slight nod. Men, too, seldom really bow. It is sufficient to raise the hat; the fine bow of old is hardly ever seen, except on the stage. Gentlewomen afe the natural guardians of good manners, and when they relaxed good manners, and when they relaxed their own, gentlemen were sure to fol-low suit. But men were more thorough in their republicanism, for they left off all elegance of dress, and plain clothes and a plain bearing naturally go to-gether; whereas women dress as finely as they ever dressed, and spend more than they ever spent, and certainly beautiful and costly furbelows ill ac-

beautiful and costly furbelows ill accord with an abrupt address, awkward, aggressive walk, and rowdy dances.

Now, of course, it is not to be supposed that the old order of things will ever altogether return. The highly-polished speeches, which would make us impatient now; the well-turned compliments, which we should consider insincere; the regal miruet, only admired among us as a pretty show by skirt among us as a pretty show by skirt dancers; the carefully composed letter, written in an exquisite pointed hand— all these things are probably banished forever. But why should not Fashion turn in the direction of grace, when she often puts herself to the trouble of prac-ticing some awkward novelty. For in-

The college course is to consist of four terms. There will be an elective course for the degree of bachelor of hearts, to consist of three terms, as well as a post-graduate course for the degree of experienced benedict.

In the freshman term the studies, which are mostly non-elective, will consist of recitations and lectures upon meteorology, language, tokens, diagnosis, driving with one hand—including the choice of a horse—botanty, deportment, finance—as applied to candy, flowers and theatre tickets—the management of gas jets and the control of clocks.

During the second term the students will take up the art of salutation, style in letter writing, engagement rings, the dangers of the tintype and the law of breach of promise. During this term, too, attention will be paid to general outdoor work, and there will be moon stance, she might revert to the courtly bow of curtsey, instead of inventing the absurdly angular handshake, with the elbow on a level with the shoulder introduced a few years ago. The on

CHILDREN'S WRONGS CALL FOR REDRESS AT STATE'S HANDS

AN you tell me if there is a short history of the Bible published anywhere? That is, a book that tells briefly of everything and all persons in the Bible. I remember reading one when I was quite young. It was written particularly for children, but I do not know the author's name.

"If you know of such a book, would you kindly tell me the name of it, and where I could buy it? M. A. N." I know of nothing better than Foster's "History of the Bible." My own grandbables hearken to it eagerly, and their parents listen with them. The American Tract so-ciety can furnish it, and any bookseller will order it for

Care of Children's Hair.

"While you suggest a very good remedy to 'Anxious One' for the extermination of parasites in the hair of her little girl, may I give one which is very little known on this side of the Atlantic, but is easier to apply, quicker in results, and has not the inconvenience of being a deadly poison? In French it is called 'staphisaigre': in English 'louseworth.' Although I have no medical dictionary at hand, I am quite sure that the botanical name is 'staves-acre,' and one can easily get it at good drug stores. It is Jouseworth.' Although I have no medical dictionary at hand, I am quite sure that the botanical name is 'stayes-acre,' and one can easily get it at good drug stores. It is a sort of powder or seeds. It must be sprinkled thickly on the scalr before retiring. An old clean cloth can be laid under the head of the patient, who must recline or be laid down; the 'mat of vermin larvae,' no matter how thick, will fall on the cloth, which can be burned. The process may have to be repeated two or three times, but is sure to leave a clean head in less than a week. There is nothing particularly disgusting in this method; it is certainly lers so than any other for getting rid of the nuisance. Yet I will own that of all missionary work I have done for children rescued from the slums, this has been the most sickening. If the child does not get too tired, applications should be made several times during the day, the patient bending his or her head over some large papers on which the dead parasites will begin to fall after a few minutes. When the work of extermination is complete, the hair must be shampooded thoroughly.

Until some rigid system of official inspection of the heads of children who attend our public schools is put into practice, this revolting scourge of cleanly children will prevail and increase. Every mail tells me the story over and over again, the fashion of long hair making the plague to little girls peculiarly distressing. It is a comfort to hear some new and sure way of dealing with it.

Wrongs Suffered by Childhood.

"Prompted by your articles in relation to the question of child-labor, I wish you to speak a word for the little ones regarding the very common practice of parents leaving them alone, generally locked up, in their homes, when they (the parents) are off attending to business, but more commonly visiting their neighbors. I have kept the printed notices of deaths from fire of children of tender age, generally in families of three or four, for some years, and in almost every case mention is made that the parents, or mother had 'just gone out to a neighbor's 'These tragedies, as I call them, occur from five to six times every winter in the papers. Every neighborhood can tell of experiences which never reach print.

"Children, to my knowledge, have been burned to death when their parents were attending religious revivals, dances and visiting. The most excussable case, of course, is where the mother is out at work.

"This matter has been a hobby with me for years; and I advocate legislation making it a criminal offense to leave little children unprotected in a house, punishable by fine or imprisonment. I know human nature so well, especially the rural population, who are always watchful of their neighbors' ways, that if you touch their purse or their liberty, or in any way hold them guilty of breaking the law, which is always a terror to evil-doers, this evil, this cruelty, would soon be stamped out. Why, they pass laws restraining a man from abusing his beasts, and yet there is no legal protection for the innocents! And on account of these very stringent laws each man takes care not to render himself liable to punishment in regard to his animals. You can notice the marked improvement all through out country in regard to the care of them. I have tried to agitate this matter in my feeble way at home, without any results. I cannot reach the seats of legislation. My only hope is in the press, and my wonder is that ried to agitate this matter in my feeble way at home, without any results. I cannot reach the seats of legisla-ion. My only hope is in the press, and my wonder is that tion. My only hope is in the press, and my wonder is that they publish every year the accidents, with no comment of a remedy. Lately I observe that philanthropists in London have noticed the same evil, and are stirring up the enactment of a law much on the same idea that I have advanced. The coroner of that city calls attention to the deaths of 600 children by fire in the last year from being left locked up in their homes alone.

"Very sincerely yours, in sympathy for the little ones,"

"E R"

My own indignant attention has been drawn to this one of the wrongs of children of late. It is an abuse—a cruel violation of the rights of children to live—yet a matter perplexing to wise heads as to teeling hearts. One clause in the letter just quoted gives the hard knot in the tangle:

"The most excusable case, of course, is when the mother

For the mothers who cannot afford to keep nurses for their babies must work! We may have no patience with her who locks up her brood, awake or asleep, puts the key in her pocket and fares forth cheerily to gossip with a neighbor, to see a sixth-class play; to attend a merrymaking, or to take part in a rousing revival meeting. But when the father's scanty wages do not put bread into the children's mouths, or when there is no father—or worse than rone—the mother must throw herself into the breach. The little ones may fall into the fire while she is away, or out of the window. It is certain that they and she will starve, or go to the poor house, if she stays at home instead of earning \$1.50 a day housecleaning or at the washtub in the service of those who can employ others to do the coarse

"E. B." says truly that legislation ought to step in to protect infant life. To be thorough in such protection, public day nurseries must be established in every neighborhood where working people abound. It should be as public day nurseries must be established in every neighborhood where working people abound. It should be as obligatory upon mothers to leave their bables in these when they are absent from home as to send the larger children to school. Taxpayers would not grumble if called upon to support these humane institutions.

As it is, the mother's query: "Where can I leave the children when I am obliged to be earning a living for them, if I am forbidden, under penalty of the law, to lock them up in the only home we have?" is practically unanswerable.

"E. B." will forgive me for inserting at length an epistic which was "not meant for publication." but to income

epistle which was "not meant for publication," but to in cite me to express my views upon a matter affecting the

I shall take the same liberty soon with certain lett dealing with that other phase of children's wrongs wh has lately been discussed in this Corner.

Still Another Way of Making Green Tomato Pie

NOTICE in your department a request for 'Green Tomato Pie.' I ate my first last summer, and found it'
much like green currant pie. Slice the green tomatoes very thin-around, not lengthwise—and then proceed exactly as in making green apple pie, using cinnamon,
sugar and a little water—say two tablespoonfuls to a pie,
If baked thoroughly, it is delicious; if only half baked 'tis
only fit for the pigs.

G. S. G."

Canned Seckel Pears.

PARE carefully, dropping each into cold water as you rid it of the skin. Have ready on the fire a syrup made by boiling together water and sugar, a quarter pound of sugar to each quart of water. It should be at a fast boil by the time the pears are peeled. Put them in and cook gently until you can pass a knitting needle easily into cans, the largest pear. Pack the hot fruit quickly into cans, leaving the syrup boiling on the fire. When all the pears are in, fill the cans to overflowing with the boiling syrup and seal.